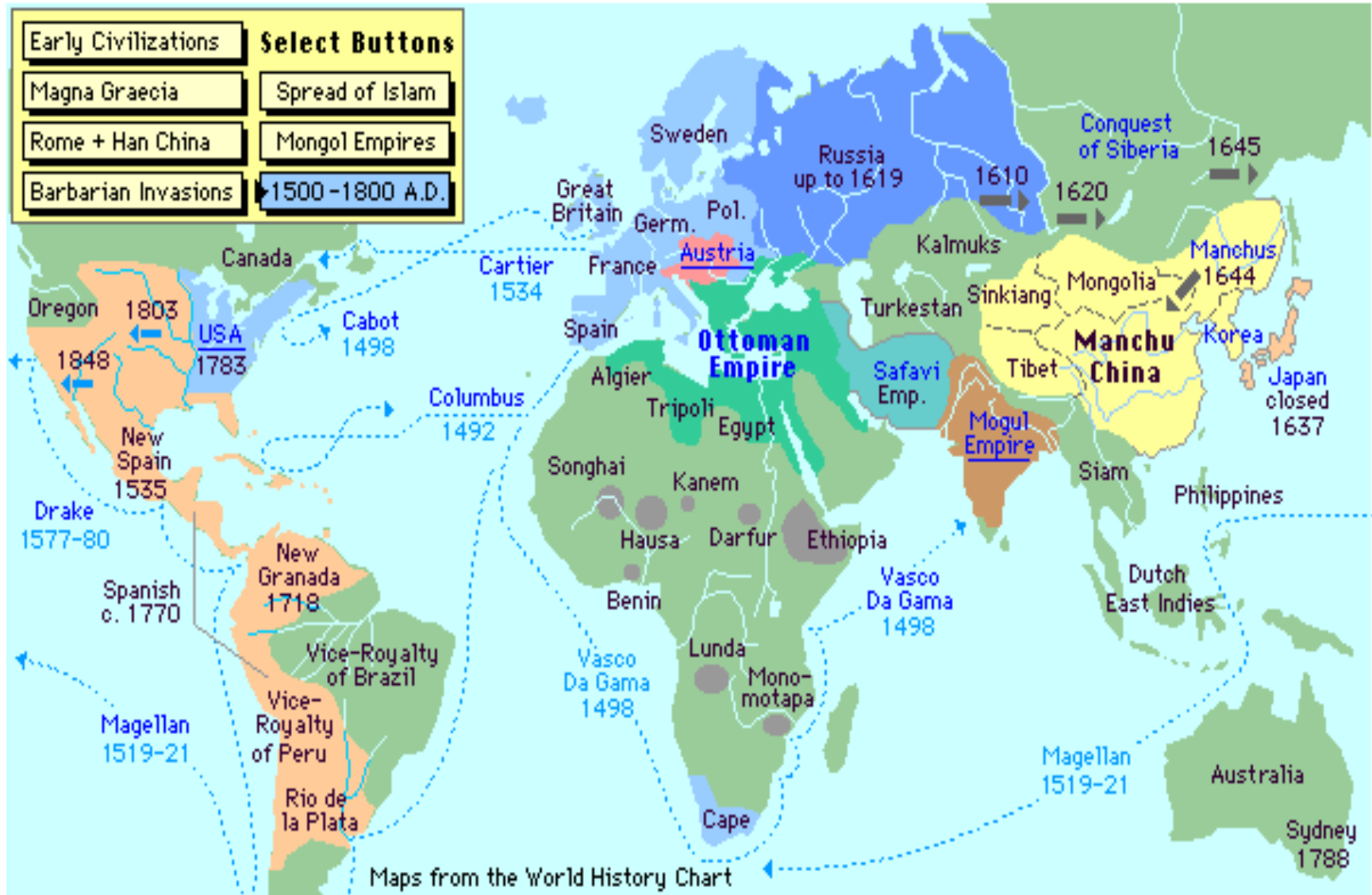


Impact of Global Trade and EMPIRES after 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

Standard(s) of Learning

WHII.5 The student will demonstrate knowledge of the status and impact of global trade on regional civilizations of the world after 1500 A.D. (C.E.) by

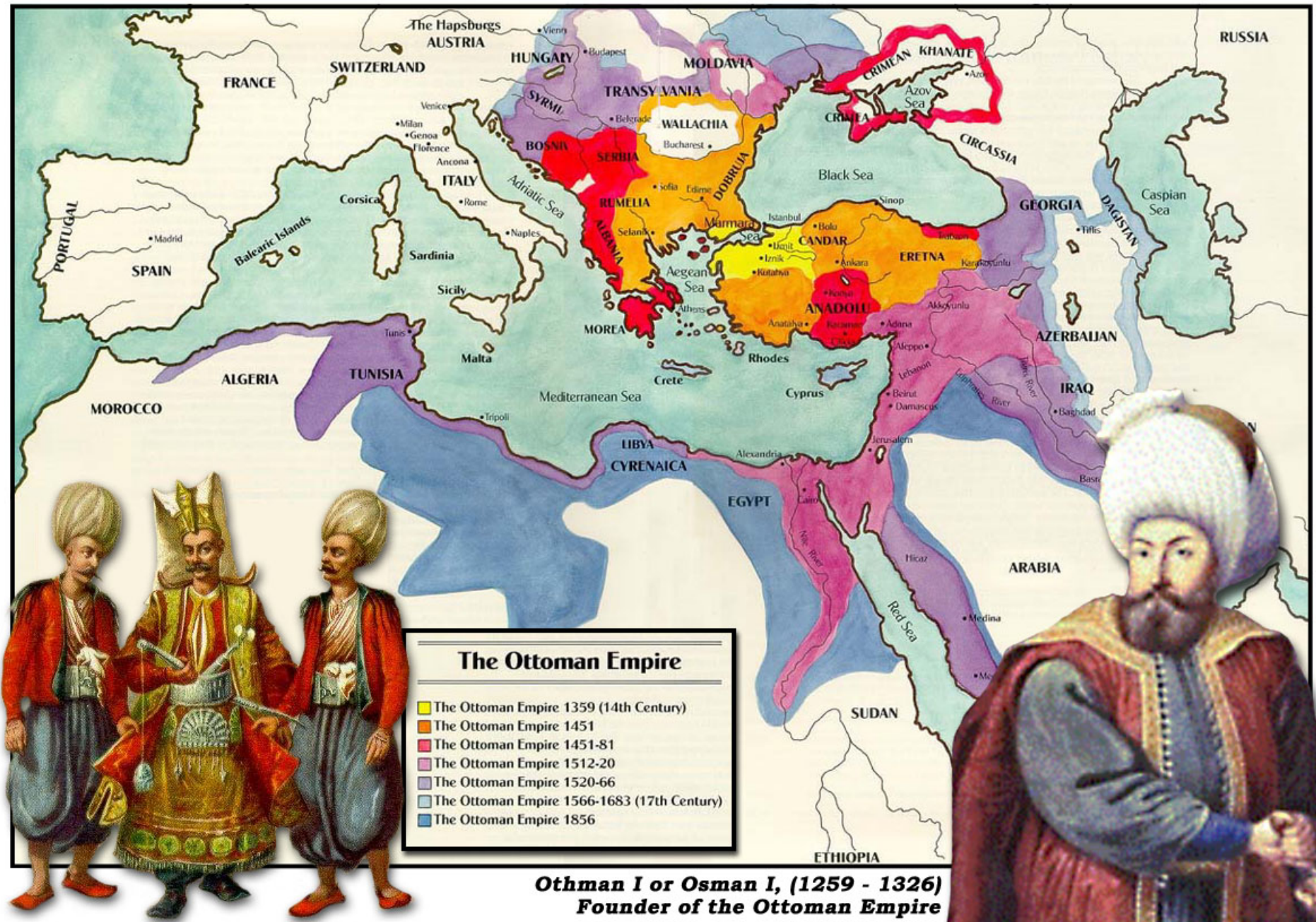
- a) describing the location and development of the Ottoman Empire.
- b) describing India, including the Mughal Empire and coastal trade.
- c) describing East Asia, including China and the Japanese shogunate.
- d) describing Africa and its increasing involvement in global trade.
- e) describing the growth of European nations, including the Commercial Revolution and mercantilism.



EARLY GOODS BROUGHT TO EUROPE AS A RESULT OF CRUSADES-1100'S

- RICE
- COFFEE
- LEMONS
- SUGAR
- CARPETS
- COTTON
- SILK
- CHESS
- MATHEMATICS
- CHEMISTRY
- COMPASS

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE







****In 1453, the Ottomans(Muslims)
led by MEHMED II conquered
Constantinople(was CHRISTIAN)**

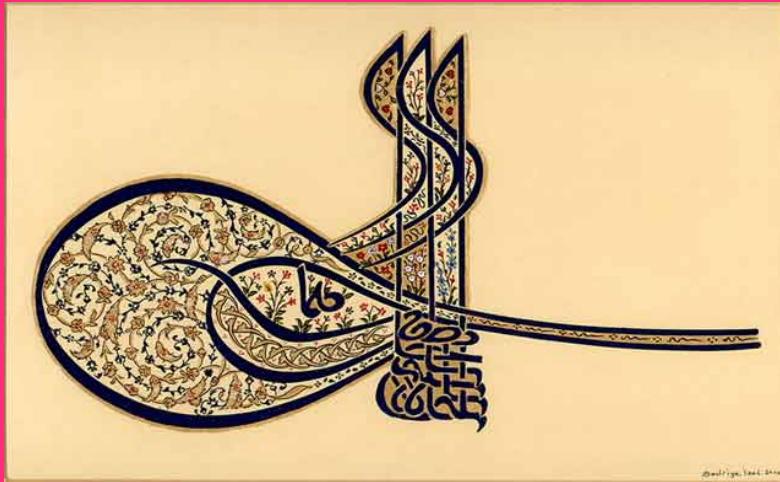


and rename it Istanbul -
Islamic



Mehmed II

****The reign of Suleiman the magnificent was the greatest period of Ottoman power**



WHY?..

- He modernized the army,
- Developed a sound administrative and legal system.



**Ottoman- chief exports
were coffee &
ceramics.

Controlled major trade
routes between Asia
and Europe.



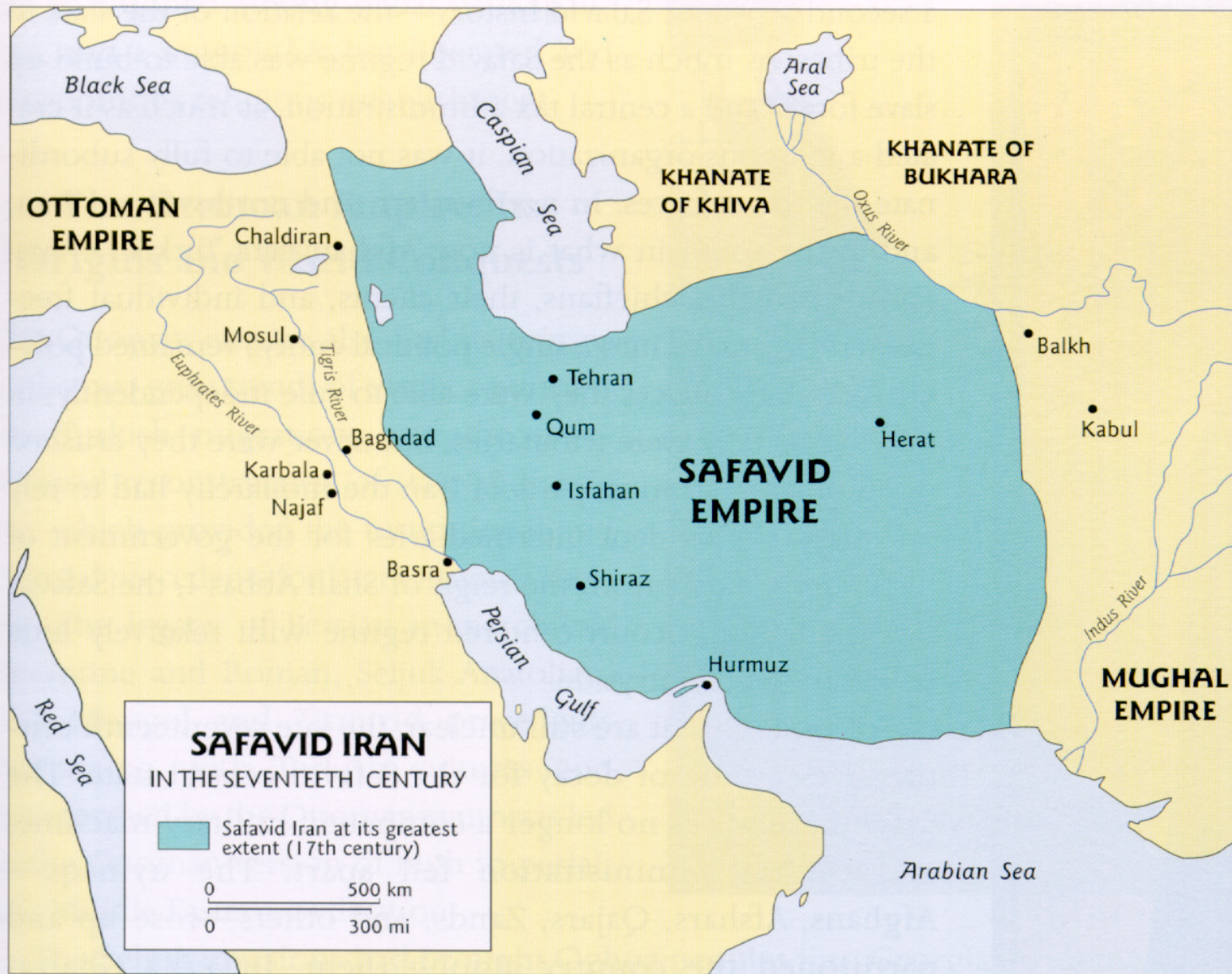
SAFAVID(PERSIAN) EMPIRE



SAFAVID (PERSIAN) DYNASTY

-1500'S-1700'S

- MODERN DAY **IRAN**
- SHAH ABBAS- THE GREATEST RULER
- SHIA ISLAM-RELIGION
- ARTWORK LED TO DEMAND FOR **PERSIAN CARPETS**



PERSIAN CARPET DESIGNS





Mughal Empire- Northern India

India is Hindu...

Until...



the 13th century when the
Muslims (ISLAM) invaded
from the Middle East



****Babur**
conquered
Northern India
and set up the
great **Mughal**
Empire, which
lasted into the
1700's.







, **Shah Jahan-greatest leader of the Empire) had the most magnificent tomb of all time, the **Taj Mahal,** built in in wife's honor.

European Countries trading in Mughal Empire for **TEXTILES AND SPICES**

- **PORTUGAL in GOA**
- **THE DUTCH- EAST INDIA TRADING COMPANY**
- **FRANCE**
- **ENGLISH-BRITISH EAST INDIA TRADING COMPANY-TEXTILES-started their textile trade**

SOUTHERN INDIA

- **TRADED-**

SILKS, SPICES, GEMS

East Asia 1500 A.D.

- PRIOR TO 1500 MUSLIMS and ITALIANS CONTROLLED TRADE FROM the EAST TO THE WEST.
- ISOLATED FROM WORLD





East Asia is Buddhist

Japan



JAPAN

- **FOREIGN POLICY-ISOLATIONIST**
- **SHOGUN WAS THE MILITARY LEADER**
- **EMPEROR WAS WEAK**

Feudal Japan Social Pyramid



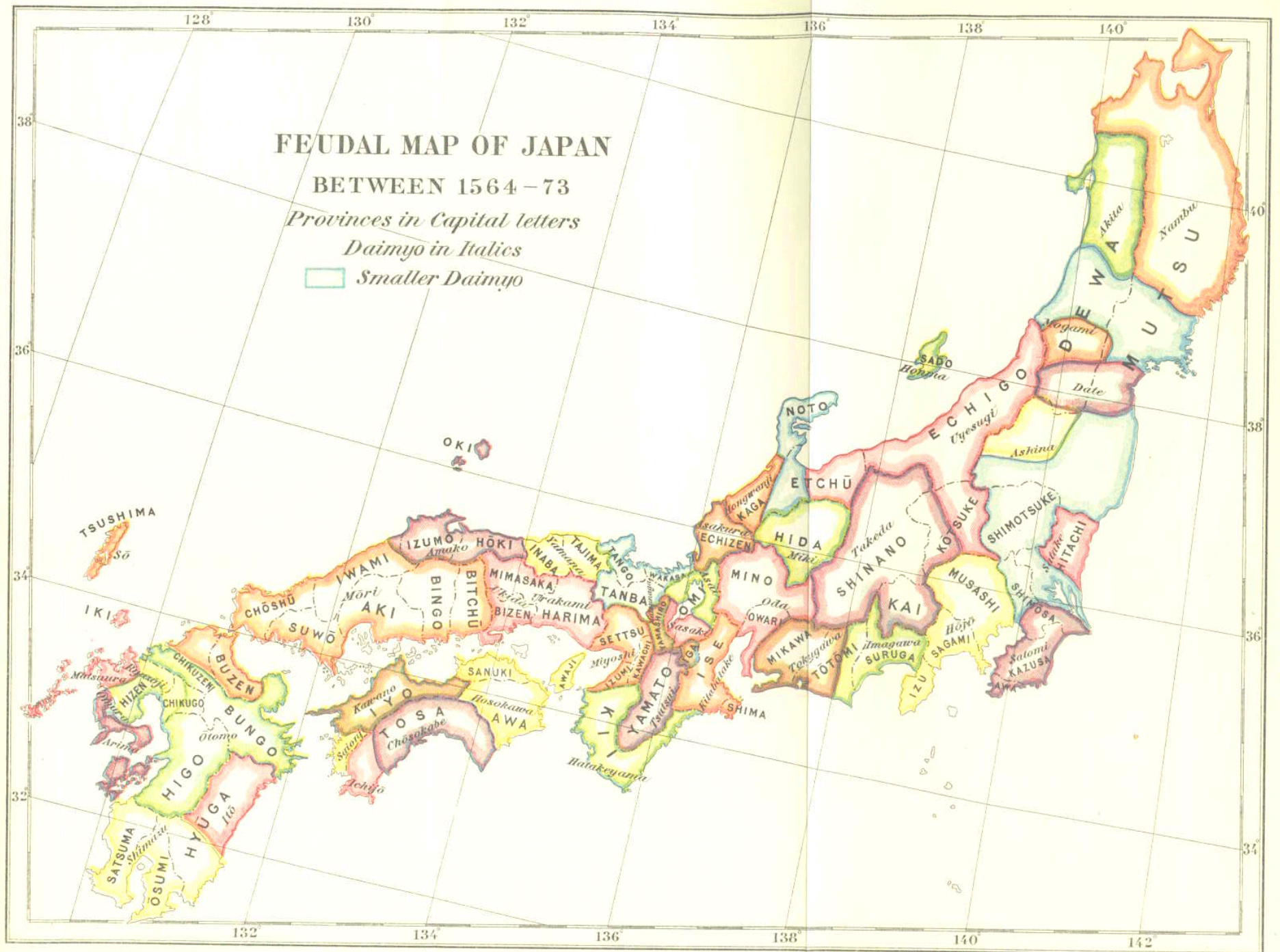
FEUDAL MAP OF JAPAN

BETWEEN 1564-73

Provinces in Capital letters

Daimyo in Italics

 Smaller Daimyo





The Dutch

because they did not promote
European or Christian ways,

were allowed to trade in one
place, Nagasaki Bay.

Maritime Asia in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries



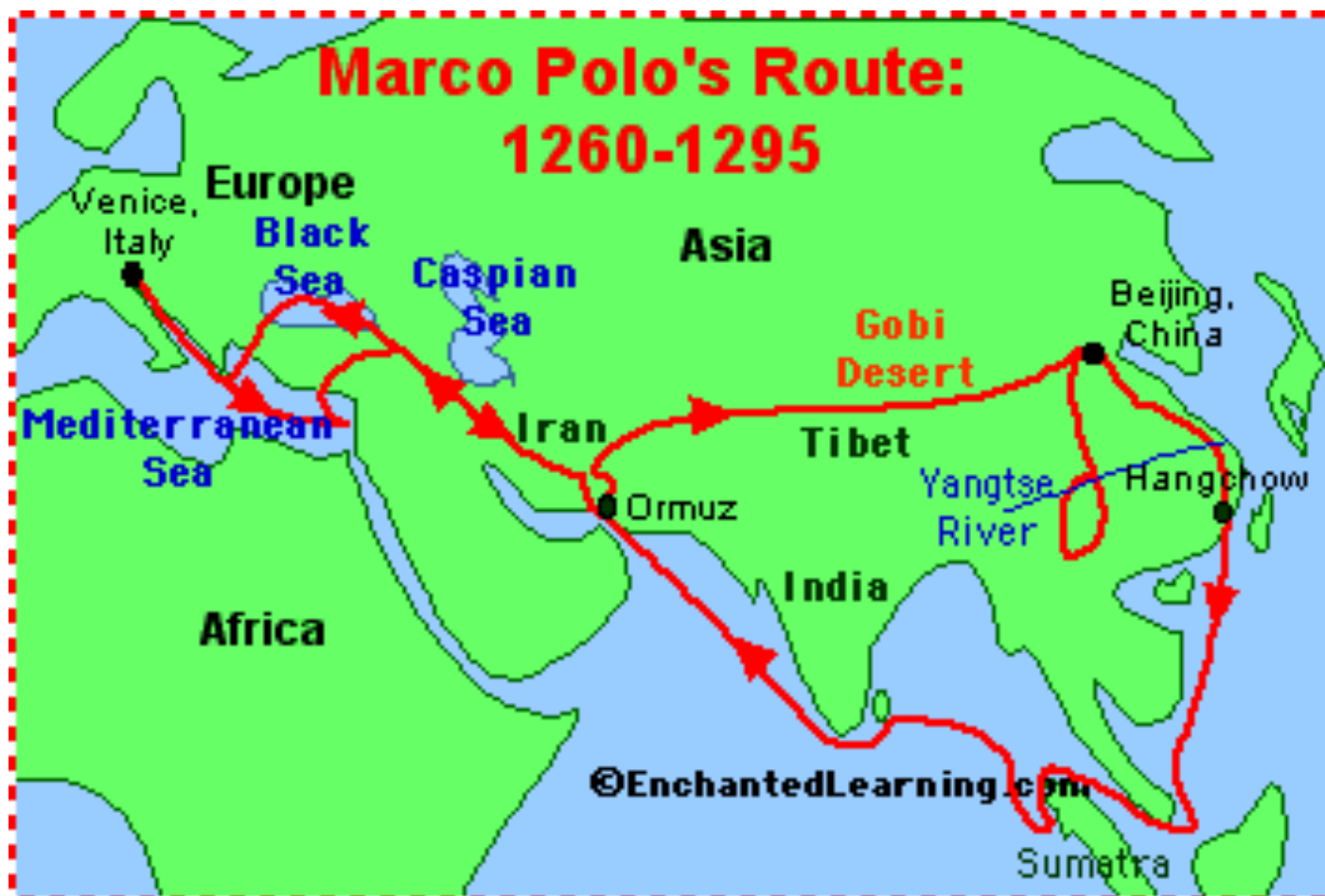
China



ITEMS TRADED FROM CHINA

- MARCO POLO-
- 1200's-BROUGHT FROM CHINA
- SILK
- TEA
- SPICES
- PAPER
- PORCELAIN
- PASTA





CONTROLLED TRADE

- ONLY ALLOWED CERTAIN COUNTRIES TO TRADE IN CERTAIN AREAS
- CALLED SPHERES of INFLUENCE
- FOREIGN ENCLAVES

PORTUGUESE TRADE-SPHERES of INFLUENCE

Portuguese were

the first Europeans to arrive to the city by sea

Portuguese granted use of Macau (first occupied in 1511)
as a trade base

They would have a monopoly of foreign trade in the region until the arrival of the Dutch in the early seventeenth century.

Macau, China



Africa-Songhai





Africa before 1500 A.D. was actively involved in three global trade patterns:

1. Mediterranean Trade Network
2. Trans-Saharan Trade Network
3. India Ocean Trade Network

SONGHAI EMPIRE

- GREATEST UNIVERSITY FOR LEARNING-TIMBUKTU
- Goods traded to Europeans-GOLD , SALT, IVORY, SLAVES, AND RAW MATERIALS
- PORTUGAL started The Slave trade
- Goods imported to AFRICA-RUM, MANUFACTURED GOODS
- GOODS IMPORTED from the AMERICAS-CORN and PEANUTS

MANUSCRIPTS-TIMBUKTU



TIMBUKTU UNIVERSITY



GLOBAL TRADE- EMPIRES ACTIVITY

- Using Map from website-open in **note anytime-**
- **Circle the following Empires and list Trading & Empire characteristics on separate document (paper or iPad):Must include goods traded**
- ***Ottoman***
- ***Persian***
- ***Mughal***
- ***China-limitations of trade***
- ***Japan-limitations of trade***
- ***Africa***

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

- EACH EUROPEAN MARITIME NATION STUCK out its NECK for OVERSEAS MARKETS
- N-NEW money and banking systems created
- E-Economic practices such as *Mercantilism* emerged

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

- C-Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother country
- K-KING OF SPAIN-gold and silver from New World would cause inflation(prices to rise)

Mercantilism

The prevailing economic theory of the late Middle Ages and after that a country's wealth and power depended on acquiring as much gold and silver as possible from overseas colonies, and, in turn, on selling its manufactured goods to its colonists.

MERCANTILISM-tough to B.E.A.T

- B-BELIEF WEALTH=POWER
- E-ECONOMIC PRACTICE ADOPTED by European Colonial Powers
- A-An effort by European powers to become self-sufficient
- T-Theory that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country

Balance of Power

Exports

Minus

Imports

=Balance of Power

The Commercial Revolution thru the **Joint Stock Company

A type of business (pioneered by the Dutch) that raised money from a group of investors, would receive a share of any profits. This is the forerunner of today's corporation.

**EXAMPLE-VIRGINIA COMPANY of LONDON-
JAMESTOWN**

Jamestown 1607

